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than a succinct account of what women have accomplished with their new found leisure and culture, and an outline of the public service now open to them if their foothold is made as safe as a man's. Without any of the fine writing and passionate peroration of the early suffragists, specific fields are pointed out for immediate cultivation. She instances the extension of home activities into the school and of woman's widening scope therein as enfranchised teacher and member of education boards. The temperateness of the woman of affairs whose theories are a deduction from twenty years of experience, and not an untried fire of the emotions, leads her to downright practical conclusions that would seem bald if they were not solidly balanced by homely and apt illustrations from her note book.

The final chapters concern the rights of purchasers and the judicial interpretations of them in their most obvious forms of protection against disease conveyed by industries, of protection by trade labels on goods, and of the right to be free from participating indirectly in the employment of children and adults victims of the sweating system. The ethical losses through lack of legislation and retroactive rulings upon these vital concerns are shown by incidents affecting the health, expenditures and civic ideals of both purchaser and producer. The revolt against tenement manufacture of goods should now be made effective by thorough going measures of regulation.

The book ends abruptly, like a formal report, without the final discussion of the ethical trend which the reader expects and is disappointed not to have. Yet Mrs. Kelley has presented a strong case in support of her contention that the mere legal guarantee of liberty in private contract is often a real stultification of that liberty. The inter-relations of the topics and the necessary cross classifications result in a distribution of material which makes it difficult to find given topics. But the general arrangement is thoroughly readable and forceful.

Mrs. Kelley's English is occasionally careless, and some paragraphs have the stamp of ferryboat and trolley car composition, of a haste unsuitable to the discussion of such valuable matter as she crowds into small compass. Her topics are ripe and full: the book may well become a classic on industrial life, but this first edition lacks the final touch of care, the polish of revision to which it is richly entitled.

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**McLaughlin, Andrew Cunningham.** *The Confederation and the Constitution, 1783-1789.* (Vol. X of the American Nation, edited by A. B. Hart.) Pp. xix, 348. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

This is the tenth volume of the most pretentious history of the United States which has yet been undertaken. In the editor's words, "the volume articulates very closely with Van Tyne's 'American Revolution' (Vol. IX), taking as a starting point the defeat of the king's friends in Parliament in the spring of 1782." The narrative closes with the adoption of the constitution by eleven states and is followed by a critical essay on authorities.

The evils which threatened to overwhelm the states in the years imme-

diately following the close of the war with England are set forth in several luminous chapters. It was a pitiable sight, Congress calling on the state governments for money but unable to collect it, seeking to borrow money when unable even to pay the interest on loans already secured, issuing paper money only to have it become a byword, wishing to regulate commerce, though unable to protect it from pirates, threatened with mutiny in its army and with agrarianism and rebellion in certain sections, ignored abroad because unable to enforce its treaties and condemned at home by states which saved themselves the expense of sending delegates, thereby depriving it of a quorum with which to carry on its only business, that of recommendation. It was a severe schooling, but the people learned the lesson well and cured the most of the defects in the new government set up in place of the old.

This was the question for a time, whether they should seek to cure the defects of the old government or set up a new one. Commercial relations between Maryland and Virginia had led to the Annapolis convention. By this time far-seeing statesmen, such as Madison, Bowdoin and Hamilton, realized that a mere commercial arrangement would not suffice, even if all the states had been there to participate. In vain had efforts been made to have a general convention called by Congress. The men at Annapolis now took the bold step of calling such a convention, addressing the states directly, but notifying Congress. The call did not specify that a new government was to replace the old, but delegates who were instructed to find something which would "render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union" could easily say that nothing else would. The revolutionary character of the call, and also of the adoption of the constitution is referred to by Professor McLaughlin, but hardly emphasized enough in view of the popular notion that all resolutions must be violent, not to say bloody.

Hamilton was prominent in pointing out the defects of the confederation and in calling the convention, but thereafter his work is a negligible quantity, because his schemes were too nearly impracticable. Madison, though extremely modest and retiring, supplies the master mind and guiding hand of the convention. If Washington was the father of his country, Madison was the father of its constitution.

But even Madison was defeated on some measures dear to his heart. No defect of the confederation was more palpable than the lack of coercive power in Congress. To cure this it was proposed to give the new government the power of coercion. Even Madison and Pinkney went so far as favoring a negative over state laws, though not favoring coercion by arms, but a happier plan was devised, that of making the new government operate on individuals instead of states and making its constitution and laws the supreme law of the land. Had not this device been instituted for the negative on state laws, Professor McLaughlin thinks the constitution would not have lasted a decade.

Most historians have considered that the great compromise was on the question of slavery, but Professor McLaughlin makes it the matter of equal representation in the senate. Even in the lower house proportional repre-

sentation was won only by six to four, Maryland being divided. Madison stood out to the last for proportional representation in the Senate, but was defeated. In vain did he point out that the danger lay, not in combinations of states according to size, as the smaller states feared, but in the climatic and social differences between the North and South. Georgia, the smallest state in numbers, had been voting with the larger states, but now her vote was divided, one of her delegates, Abraham Baldwin, favoring the plan offered by his native state, Connecticut, and proportional representation was lost by five to five. Perhaps the author is right in calling it the great compromise. Those on slavery have passed away, but this one abides and is likely to abide for many years to come. As a result to-day, Nevada, with her 42,335 inhabitants, is equal in the Senate to Georgia with her 2,216,331, to say nothing of New York with her 7,268,894.

Jay's negotiations with Gardoqui for the right to navigate the Mississippi are described at length, but the full significance of his proposal to give up the river in return for certain commercial privileges is hardly brought out. It was the occasion for one of the first signs of sectional cleavage. Better to union, said some in the South, than union without the river. About the same time that Madison secured the adoption of the report of the Annapolis convention in the Virginia burgesses, a resolution was also passed against Jay's proposed treaty. Soon after this Madison returned to Congress and had the satisfaction of seeing Jay's plans abandoned. But for this there probably would have been no union.

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**Moore, John Bassett.** *American Diplomacy: Its Spirit and Achievements.* Pp. xii, 286. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1905.

This volume is a reproduction with some revision and amplification of a series of articles contributed by the author to *Harper's Magazine* during the years 1903 and 1904. There is no higher living authority on American diplomacy than J. B. Moore. The author of a monumental work on international arbitration and author, also, of what will probably prove to be a work of equal scholarship and magnitude, entitled a "Digest of International Law," now in press, he has in addition had practical diplomatic experience as Assistant Secretary of State of the United States under two administrations and as secretary of the American Peace Commission at Paris in 1898. Whatever he writes is both authoritative and interesting, and shows the most intimate knowledge.

The series of essays here brought together under one cover is not intended to be a chronological narrative of the diplomatic history of the United States, but is, to use the author's own language, rather an exposition of the principles by which the international achievements of our government have been guided, in order that the distinctive purposes of American diplomacy may be understood and its meaning and influence appreciated.

There are altogether ten essays in which are traced the beginnings of